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STONY-HEARTED SENATE STOOD

REFUSED MERCY TO POOR MR. FLAGLER, THOUGH PRESIDENT HARRIS AND SENATORS SAMS AND BUCKMAN ATTEMPTED DELAY AND OBSTRUCTION OF LICENSE BILL UNTIL WHIPPED OUT OF LAST DITCH IN WHICH THEY HAD TAKEN REFUGE—THAT OF PROTESTING AGAINST THE BILL BEING CERTIFIED TO THE HOUSE AT ONCE.

Pity the rich, for they shall be taxed even as the poor. Pity Henry M. Flagler, too, for the Senate refused to reconsider the vote by which it passed the bill that will tax Florida's richest citizen about \$1,500 more a year. Pity some President Harris in his grief, who may feel the blow of non-success more than Mr. Flagler will the tax.

Really, it is quite possible that the latter will never know about it unless some friend of Mr. Harris tells Mr. Flagler how the Senator from Key West fought ridiculously to save the Florida East Coast Railway from taxation.

Three times did Mr. Harris butt his head against the stone wall of Senate obstinacy, and the same number of times was he thrown flat.

Senator Sams, in accordance with his notice of the previous day, had moved to reconsider the vote by which the railroad license tax bill had passed, and, under the rules, action was deferred until Monday.

Later in the day Senator Massey, who did not coincide with the plan to have the bill delayed to death, moved suspension of the rules and reconsideration of the vote. "I move we adjourn until 10 o'clock Monday," shouted Senator Johnson.

"I believe that this motion is for no other purpose than to delay this bill from action by the House," cried Senator Massey.

This utterance brought protest from Senator Sams that he had the same right as the other gentleman concerning action on the bill, and he believed more consideration was unnecessary.

Senator Buckman objected to the motion to adjourn, and spoke of the great amount of work on the calendar, while Senator Beard objected to adjournment before the motion to reconsider the vote received action.

Senator Johnson's motion to adjourn failed, and Mr. Harris demanded a roll call on the motion to waive the rules, that the vote be reconsidered.

Defeat No. 1. The motion to suspend the rules carried by a vote of 23 yeas to 7 nays.

The yeas were: Mr. President, Senators Buckman, Clarke, Henderson, Johnson, Sams, Willis.

Then the motion was put to reconsider the vote, and this failed, 25 saying nay, to the three who shouted "yea."

Defeat No. 2 for Mr. Harris, in which his allies, Senators Buckman and Sams, also shared.

Mr. Massey moved that the bill be at once certified to the House.

In desperation at thought of the bill getting out of the Senate, Mr. Harris protested, saying: "It will take a two-thirds vote, and I want a roll call."

He got the roll call and took the count for the third and last round, the same vote, 25 to 3, being recorded against him and his tried and trusted seconds, Senators Sams and Buckman.

The bill is now in the House, where it will probably pass, unless friends, full of compassion and commiseration and condolence for Mr. Flagler and the East Coast Railway and the Colonial Trust Company of New York, dope the bill to eternal sleep in the calendar.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT REPRESENTATIVE DUDLEY.

The Speaker last night appointed a committee of five to visit Representative Dudley, who has been ill, with fever several weeks. The Committee is composed of Representatives MacWilliams, Wartmann, Decker, Ogilvie and Smith. Mr. Dudley's condition is regarded as critical.



Dr. Smith of Loko Fights the Jug.

Sent It to the Senate--- But the Senate Sent It Back

The members of the House one day were working on a bill— They filled it chock with poppy-cock, just wild enough to thrill— And when it was completed and nothing seemed to lack, They sent it to the Senate, but the Senate sent it back. Yes, the Senate sent it back— Said the thing was out o' whack—

So the House piled more amendments to the hurly-burly stack— And they viewed their work with pleasure, and with nerve more long than knack— They sent it to the Senate, but the Senate sent it back.

The Senate sent a message that was tinctured with a slur, "In these absurd amendments the Senate can't concur," But the House grew wild with fury, and said, "We'll take no slack."

So— They sent it to the Senate, but the Senate sent it back.

Yes, the Senate sent it back— Said the House was out o' whack— And they hoped that some Samaritan would put it on the track, But the House was mad as addlesticks, and wouldn't stand the crack.

So— They sent it to the Senate, but the Senate sent it back.

ANTI-PASS BILL FINDS FAVOR.

House Refuses to Postpone and Measure Is Ordered Engrossed.

The anti-pass bill by Mr. Reese went to the committee for engrossing in the House yesterday after a lengthy debate.

Mr. MacWilliams moved indefinite postponement, and Mr. Reese, in support of the measure, stated that it was designed to cut out of this form of graft of candidates, politicians and office-holders. He held that the railroad candidates for office had a vast advantage over the opposition by the pass privilege, and that office-holders were unduly influenced by the same privilege. The measure, he regarded as pernicious and one that should not be countenanced.

Mr. MacWilliams held that a constitutional privilege touched the case sufficiently, as it provided that no member of the Legislature or salaried official of the State should accept a pass.

Mr. Williams made an earnest argument against the pass privilege.

Having been the publisher of a newspaper, he had experience from which to speak. He thought the passes were given to influence the columns of his paper in behalf of the railroads. He submitted that the railroads had some object in giving newspaper publishers passes, because he never had a pass until he became a publisher.

Mr. Malone said that as he lived in a town without a railroad he could hardly be accused of being biased one way or the other. He failed to see the harm in the issuance and use of passes. He thought the practice perfectly legitimate, and he didn't think the Legislature had any right to take away from the railroad companies the right to issue passes. The corporation under the laws, he said, was an individual, and it was no more just to say that a corporation should not give away its property than it was to restrict the individual in the same manner.

Mr. Reese asked Mr. Malone if the people of his town were not expecting to have a railroad.

Mr. Malone—Not if you people keep legislating as you do.

Mr. Knight of Columbia was of the opinion that the railroads would profit by the law, as it would increase the passenger revenue. Mr. Knight asked Mr. Malone if he had ever heard of an ordinary citizen having a railroad pass.

Mr. Malone—My friend Williams here says he has had passes, and I am sure he's an ordinary citizen.

Mr. MacWilliams offered an amendment to except Sheriffs from the operation of the bill. He said that Sheriffs were not permitted to collect fees except upon apprehension of the fugitive, and if the pass privilege were cut off that Sheriffs might not find it so convenient to hunt down criminals; that they made many fruitless trips, yet their vigilance was more alert when they could make trips without cost. Mr. MacWilliams said that the Sheriff in his own county traveled on passes.

Mr. Reese said, in reply, that the Sheriff were paid handsomely for their services and didn't need passes; in some of the counties, he said, the fees of the Sheriff amounted to three times as much as the salary of the Governor. Besides, said Mr. Reese, the influence of a pass on a Sheriff was pernicious. For example, a Sheriff had the right of summoning special venires; what might be the effect of these favors from a railroad if a suit against a railroad company were to be tried by a special venire summoned by a Sheriff with a pass in his pocket? The amendment was lost.

Then Mr. MacWilliams offered an amendment exempting from the operation of the measure all attorneys and physicians employed by railroad companies, whose annual compensation did not amount to more than one hundred dollars a year. Mr. Reese accepted this amendment. The vote to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost by 34 to 14.

SPECIAL SESSION TO RECEIVE REPORT

BILL CREATING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION PASSED—WILL BEGIN INVESTIGATION AT THE BEGINNING AND BRING IT DOWN TO PRESENT.

Following the recommendations of the special committee appointed from the House to ascertain the status of the investigation of the Internal Improvement Trustees, a bill was submitted yesterday by Mr. Wilson of Hernando creating an Investigation Commission and providing an appropriation of \$5,000 to pay the expense of the investigation.

The bill was passed under suspension of the rules and certified to the Senate. It provides that the Commission shall be composed of the present committee and one other member shall be added, namely Mr. Knight of Columbia.

The Commission, then, will be composed of Senators Buckman, Humphries and West on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Carter, Griggs, Reese, Watson and Knight on the part of the House.

The bill provides that the Commission shall organize and begin the investigation as soon as possible; that the investigation shall begin from the beginning of the trust in 1855 and shall be completed to the time covered by the committee, which dates from the 1st of April of the present year to the beginning of the Jennings administration, a period of six years; that all the data and information obtained by the Investigating Committee shall be given over to the Commission; that an expert accountant shall be employed and clerical assistance; that open sessions shall be held if three-fourths of the Commission so decide upon vote, and that the investigation shall be completed as soon as possible; the members of the Investigating Commission will receive a per diem of six dollars and mileage.

It is understood that the Legislature will be called in special session to receive the report of the Commission when it is reported that the investigation has been completed.

CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES HOUSE.

Mr. Pettigrew gave an imitation of a boy in a cigar factory yesterday morning, which proved an effective argument in favor of the child labor bill, which was passed.

Mr. Pettigrew had visited the cigar factories in Tampa, where children are employed. He said the scenes of the factories were sickening and one unaccustomed could not stand them long without feeling a squeamish uneasiness. Mr. Pettigrew didn't say this in so many words; he merely acted, and the House caught on. Some member asked Mr. Pettigrew what he intended to convey by the unusual performance, but the gentleman from Manatee gave his questioner a look that was entirely convincing, without further explanation.

The discussion on the bill took the usual form; those in favor of the measure speaking of the wealth wrung from the brows of little children, and those opposed to it contending that light work done by children was not harmful to them and was frequently the support of widowed mothers and fatherless sisters, who might otherwise become a care on public charity.

The bill passed by 44 to 7. Those who voted against it were Messrs. Bradshaw, Clarke, Register, Rowe, Taylor, Wells and Willis of Gadsden.

The bill was the Senate measure introduced by Mr. Harris. The only important amendment made by the House was that which changed the age limit from fourteen to twelve years.

DRAINAGE BILL REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

At last night's session of the House the drainage bill of Senator Crane was referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation. An attempt was made to call it up out of the regular order, but the count was 32 to 18. A two-thirds vote being necessary the bill was referred. Action was taken on several local bills.

SENATE PASSES REVENUE BILL.

After spending about two hours yesterday in consideration of the general revenue bill, it was passed by the Senate.

Some debate occurred over the increase of fees to assessors and collectors, but a compromise was effected and the bill amended, cutting the increase one-half.



Thomas, Etc., Brown Now a Part of the Color Scheme of Leon's Red Hills.